EUROPE.

THE OUTBREAK IN CADIZ.

The London Workingmen and Reverdy Johnson.

COLLIERY RIOTS IN WALES.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool the 16th, via Queenstown the 17th, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing details of telegrams up to date of sailing.

Orders were received at Sonderburg on the 15th from the Prussian government for the permanent completion of the fortifications of Sonderburg and

The Pall Ma'l Gave te of the 16th says that besides Ajano and Luzzi, who have been condemned to death, five of their accomplices have been sectenced to the galleys for life, and others to the galleys for various terms.

The London Times of the 15th, while admitting the hardships to which Protestant missionaries in China have been subjected, deprecates rushing into a war with that country.

The English papers contain the information that the recent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal has destroyed many buildings at Akayab and every ship in

for a war with Europe. Although extensive ex-periments are being made in respect to artiflery the infantry are badly armed. Only a portion of the Imperial Guard has rifled breech-loaders.

Notwithstanding the glorious prospects of the Minister of Finance of Italy a decree has been is-sued to the National Bank of Italy and the banks of Sicily and Naples authorizing the issue of one franc notes to the extent of 10,000,000 france and the cir. culation is made compulsory.

In order to assist the sufferers by the late eruption of Vesuvius it is proposed to quarry the lava and sell the blocks for paving stones.

Two Boards of Guardians-Klikenny and Clon mel-(says an Irish paper) have been discussing the propriety of petitioning Parliament to allocate the Irish Churchirevenues to the support of the poor. Kilkenny agreed. Cloumel is to consider the matter

The London papers of the 16th say:—We are in-formed, on good authority, that the police will not in future grant licenses for the assemblage of a number of loose people to attend what is called a masquerade. The neighborhood of the Alhambra was last night in a complete uproar for several hours owing to one of these balls having taken place there.

A letter from Rome says that Francis II. of Naples has been laid up for the last fortnight with a fever, which occasions serious uneasiness in the Farnese Palace; nobody but the Queen, the King's physician and an old servant being admitted to the sick chamber. The exact nature of the malady is not known, but is supposed to be of a typhoid cha-

The Budget of the city of Brussels for the year 1869 contains a credit of eight millions of francs, under the head of extraordinary expenditures, for the works of the river Senne. The cost of the undertaking is not easy to estimate; but a large expenditure must be expected, as in the portion which passes through the capital considerable expropriations will

be necessary.

It is reported that the Bey and the Emperor of Morocco have written to the Viceroy of Egypt, re-proaching him severely for the change he has made in the order of succession-contrary, as they allege, to the plain Mussulman law. Though they are much older sovereign Princes than the Khidiv they have never dared to modify a rule which they declare to be fixed and settled by the fundamental

sion near Wigan was brought to a close on the 15th, the jury returning a verdict that the sixty-two dewhich was unknown. As some of the evidence rather favored the idea that the firing of a charge of blasting powder had ignited the fire-damp, the jury recommended that the use of blasting powder should

The Official Journal of Dresden of the 14th pub lishes the following:--

The Greek government has sent a reply to the bittoman ultimatum. It has effected the dispersion of the bands complained of and has interdicted all freek officers and functionaries to have any participation in the insurrection. It has also permitted the Cretan emigrants to return to their country.

SPAIN.

Influence of the United States-Interception of Despatches-The Republican Gutbreak in Cadiz-The American Flag in the City-Robbery and Punishment. Captz, Dec. 10, 1868.

The principal feature of the insurrection here is that all the insurgents claim to be republicans, tha they profess the utmost sympathy with the United States of America, and that they submit with the utmost heartiness to any suggestions from the American Consul, Captain Farrell, who has been the interhal master of the situation and in whom all parties placed the utmost confidence. This feature will appear very prominently in the details of the emeute. . I have sent off two messengers for Seville with Accounts of the incidents up to yesterday, and a third messenger has been despatched across the bay to Gibraltar to-day. [These despatches have no yet reached us, the messengers having been stopped, probably, by insurrectionary guerillas.-ED. HER At.p.1 By the Gibraltar route I hope to get this letter through. But Cadiz is in a state of war, and all who attempt to pass in or out encounter bands of insur gents and are turned back, but are never robbed or ill treated.

through the lines. Their accounts are all false. As I have described to you in former letters, the government troops were badly beaten by the republican forces. The government first showed the white feather and offered conditions, which the insurgents would not have considered had not the foreign consuls interfered to prevent further These conditions are that the republicans give up their arms and that all the reinforcements of government troops be sent away from Cadiz. The republicans have agreed to these terms which have been sent on to Madrid for approval.

Cadiz. The republicans have agreed to these terms, which have been sent on to Madrid for approval. We are now awaiting a, reply, which will doubliess be in the affirmative, and the insurgents will then surrender their arms to the United States Consul.

All the consuls have signed the official copy of the conditions as witnesses, and have agreed to remain in Cadiz until the decision of the government is announced. In fact, the insurgents would not allow them to leave, fearing that the city would be at once bombarded by the ships-of-war in the harbor if the consuls retired. No United States vessel is here, but the Swatara is expected. Every ship in the bay—mostly banish and Italian—is filled with people. Thousands are fleeing across the bay. Thirty thousand clinkens have managed to escape, by one means and another, but the insurgenjs now declare that no more shall leave except by water. Four government fron clads grimly guard the bay.

Every principal street in Cadiz is barricaded. Five hundred and sixty barricades are finished or in process of crection, and they are all composed of square blocks of stone and are very formidable. There are 300 wounded of both factions in the Custom House. This shows that the fighting in the streets has been no child's play. The fronts of the houses are riddled with bullets and the marks of cannon balls have pitted the City Hall as with an architectural smallpox. The first of the houses are riddled with bullets and the marks of cannon balls have pitted the City Hall as with an architectural smallpox. The insurgents drove the troops back to the Custom House, which displays a while flag, as and was determinedly attacked, but in valu. The insurgents arove the troops back to the Custom House, which displays a while flag, as it is used for a flority will fight it out. The tricolor waves over all the principal public buildings, except the Custom House, which displays a while flag, as it is used for a flory will fight it out. The tricolor waves over all the principal public buildings, ex

freely in and out of the consulate, since they that section of the city.

The government troops have broken into several deserted houses and are said to have stolen considerable property. Only one insurgent has been detected in a similar crime, and he was shot at once.

The following placard is posted over the city:—

LONG LIVE
THE REPUBLIC!
DEATH
TO ALL TRAITORS!

It is rumored that if the worst comes the sailors of the feet will not fire upon the people; but that is nonsense. If the insurgents do not obtain terms from the government the city will be bombarded before the 20th inst., but I still hope that peace will be restored. All parties agree that the American Consul alone stopped the fighting, and as he is actively interceding with the leaders on both sides, telegraphing to Madrid and encouraging all who come to him with hopeful assurances, no one yet despairs. Captain Farrell is one of Grant's old officers, and he mounted the barricades here on the day of the fighttain Farrell is one of Grant's old officers, and he mounted the barricades here on the day of the fighting, in full uniform, with the Stars and Stripes in his hand, and silenced every insurgent musket by shouting to them not to fire on that flag. The Spaniards almost idolize him, and the insurgents declare that if the city be bombarded they will hoist the American ensign and ask admission into the Union. These wild speeches are very characteristic of the Spanish, but they prove that this republican feeling its hearty. The insurgents are constantly shouting "Long live the republic of North America! Long live the republic of Spain!"

ENGLAND.

The Correspondence Between the London Workingmen and Reverdy Johnson in Re-lation to the Proposed Banquet.

The following is the communication addressed by the workingmen of London to the American Minister in relation to the proposed banquet.

In relation to the proposed banquet.

To his Excellency the Hon. Reverdby Johnson, &c.:—
She—With extreme regret and a full knowledge of
the unworthy return we are making for your kindness in accepting an invitation to dine with certain
London workmen, we are compelled to ask you to
release the committee from its engagements.

We feel that where any division of opinion exists
among persons engaged in such a work as the committee has undertaken there is some danger of that
which was intended for a compliment becoming an
insuit instead.

which was intensed for a compilment becoming an Insuit instead.

Unfortunately, such a division has arisen among those who were before unanimous in the desire to do honor to your countrymen, through you, and to congratulate you personally upon the successful manner in which you were conducting a difficult negotiation. Certain aliegations which have lately been made as to the hostility of the majority of American towards yourself, and their disapproval of your acts have had a disquicting effect upon some members of our committee, and, after much discussion, it has been thought wise to avoid all possibility of giving further offence either to you, to whom these discussions must be annoying, or to any others, by asking your permission to withdraw the invitation.

I am, sir, on behalf of the deputation you so kindly received yesterday, your obedient servant.

No. 27 RIVERHALL STREET, S. W., Dec. 12, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—Your note of the 12th, written in behalf of the committee who honored me with a personal call at an early hour of that morning, is received. J, of course, make no objection to the withdrawal of the invitation to which you refer; and if you had merely requested it I should have made no other reply.

The reasons, however, which you assign are such that I deem it proper to advert to them.

These are that a "majority of Americans" are hostile to me and disapprove of my acts since my arrival in this country.

If the facts were as stated I respectfully deny the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that I am a representative of the government and people of the United States, and I object, if possible, more decidedly that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excase for any act of discourtesy towards me officially. For whatever estimation in may be heid in by those who have been instrumental in compelling you, and those associated with you to do what you evidently consider an ungentiemanly act I should free no concern personally, but only regret it on account

onfederate service.
These latter had sought to destroy the government These latter had sought to destroy the government to which they owed alleguance, and thereby committed the highest of all political offences; and yet from the moment our late war terminated they were taken by the hand by our generals, and their former friendly relations were at once sincerely resumed. General Grant, whose devotion to his country no one doubts, has had in his house in Washington as a guest one of the most distinguished of the Confectate leaders.

If conduct like this is not only not censured, but approved, upon what grounds can it even be de-

If conduct like this is not only not censured, but approved, upon what grounds can it even be decently held that I should be censured for my course towards Messra, Roebuck and Laird, who owed no allegance whatever to the United States?

Thanking you, sir, and your committee for the courtesy shown he at our personal interview, and for the triendly terms of your note, I remain, with much regard, your obedient servant,

ROBERT CONINGSBY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Reverdy Johnson's Speech at the Second

Annual Dinner of the French Hospital.
The following is an extract from the speech of the

American Minister, delivered on the occasion of the second annual dinner at the French Hospital in

London on the 15th inst.:—

There had been something said as to a difficulty existing in the settlement of the difference between England and the United States. On that question he might say that the notion of an insaperable difficulty was purely a delusion. Though both himself and Lord Stanley had been in bile-a-fele converse, and had not been too reticent of what had passed in their discussions, he might say that they had not told everything, and Englishmen were not yet as clever as his own countrymen at guessing and sid not know the true conditions of the question. He might say—and he hoped no one would try to lower the prices of English consols or American five-twenties—that in his relations with Lord Stanley and with the successor of Lord Stanley, who seemed to be animated with the same spirit, there had never been anything that gave reason to suspect the most remote possibility that stanley, who seemed to be animated with the same spirit, there had never been anything that gave reason to suspect the most remote possibility that the friendship between the two countries was not fixed upon a firm basis. Whatever doubts might have been entertained in former times, there need be none now. America had proved that she could produce good soldlers, and England knew well enough that no nation in the world could excel herself in that respect. His own mission to England and been one of peace. He bore in mind the text, "Blessed are the peacemakers," and he esteemed that the man who descended to posterity as a peacemaker would descend surrounded by a halo greater and more enduring than that of the great warrior. To make and preserve peace was the duty of Christian rulers. The American government had set an example of peace, making, and he could only say that from the moment of his landing upon the English shores he had determined to do all that he could do to maintain a friendly feeling between Hagiand and the United states. He had done this without losing in any way his self-respect, the dignity of his official station or compromising the honor of his country.

Cofficers' Strike in Wales.

Colliers' Strike in Wales.

The English papers of the 16th inst. say:—
The colliers of the Ruabon district, numbering some thousands, having struck for an advance, the greatest excitament prevails in the neighborhood. They have met in large numbers, and the managers are in the greatest fear. The men attacked the house of Mr. Evans, the manager of the New British Iron Company, and broke all the windows within their reach, and he himself was obliged to go out of the way. The underground managers are sending away their wives and families from the neighborhood. The colliers, who say they are determined to stand out, are going about in large bodies begging, and it is dangerous to refuse them. The managers met on Menday, in consultation with the county magistrates, as to what is the best course to be pursued; but they, like the men, seem determined to stand out also. English papers of the 16th inst. say:-

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Lord Stanley's Eastern Policy in Word and

Echoing rumor persists in attributing to Lord Stanley's famous Lynn speech the sudden determination of the Porte to pluck up a spirit at last and break once for all with its little tormentor Greece. The existence of such a rumor is no great reason for believing it, but there is certainly some probability in it; it is possible that it may contain a core of truth, for the practical meaning of Lord Stanley's words was clearly enough to show the Turks that they must no longer look to us for any help in their difficulties. Be that as it may, we are quite content to find the main cause of the Porte's somewhat tardy manifestation of spirit in the circumstance of a new volunteer expedition for Crete being organized, with the complicity of the Greek government, at a particular time when it cannot have any posssible political result, and can only destroy the new roads and reviving cultivation in that unfortunate island. With this must be combined the reported offensive conduct of the Greek officials in the island of Ægina towards the Turks who had chartered an augustaled repudiation of all internal or quasi-internal troubles, the words, if they contained nothing worse than the complete of the content of the cont

guide the inevitable and natural aspirations of the various Christian races after increased freedom and self-government into a direction in harmony with Turkey and consistent with its integrity. While the English nation, bitterly disappointed at the fruitlessness of the Crimean war, grew disgusted with everything Turkish and became more and more disposed to accord full belief to everything anti-Turkish, not a single plea was alieged in justification of Turkish rule but the trite old argument of "integrity." or else the unworthy and fool's paradisaical argument that things were really not going on badly in Turkey after all. No one seemed to think it worth while to point out that a hitherto passive Christian population was gradually assuming national consistence all over European Turkey, yet abstaining from all disaffection, minding its own business, biding its own time, and still looking to Turkey for the fulfilment of that time. Perhaps no one knew it then, and it is a matter convenient to ignore, as the aforesaid people are as likely as not to go by default and be stanpeded into rebellion. But, at any rate, during all finese years that we have been gramoling and growling at Turkey, challing under or aburking our irksome guarantee, turning dear ears to every word on behalf of Turkey, in natural fear of the prospect of more booodsaed and war apprehended to be at the bottom of every such argument—all this time the fact equally remains that no advocate of Turkey has ever appeaded to the one really unassaliable ground on which his cause is defensible—the circumstance that the most numerous and worthy of its Christian races themselves look to the attainment of their own national life through Turkey was let to wax sicker than ever in public estimate all the world over. While England was going through divers forms of diplomacy in weak ostensible support of the sick man France resolutely endertook to work his case against itussian interests on the Russian diagnosis of his disease, and by doing so in

work his case against itussian interests on the Russian diagnosis of his disease, and by doing so in the French fibral way went far to convert a hypothesic for the fibral by a state of picking—working, at all events, under the astounding delusion that it was possible to create for herself a special influence in any community there which should be at once more trivial and anti-Russian. Lord Stanley is now leaving office with both France and Austria streamously and even actively susporting Turkey in common. There is no doubt that he has brought about this desirable influence of all specially English action in such questions as have arisen from time to time, such as those of Beignade and Creet. If Servia is in a time position since a far opening of the position, it is in a great breasure overig to hord Stanley; if Western Europe in general has at length from out the traposture of the alleged Cretan missacres, it is unquestionably owing to Lord Stanley's Brimners in abstance from participation in the transfer of Cretan iamilies to Greece, undertaken in the name of humanity. These families were perhaps rightly put out of harm's way; but it is a wonderful commentary on Lord Stanley's discretion or foresight that both the French and the Austrians should have officially recorded the fact that no Cretan refuge could be found who knew anything of them except by hearsay. Lord Stanley's policy in the East, be hes own interpretation of it what he chooses has been aminrably judicious. It has gone a long way to open the eyes of Europe to the inct that, so har as we are concerned, there is no such thing as the Eastern question in Tarkey Proper, and that the European Powers must undertake to work it their own way if they must needs have a fleating a expression for the complex of concordant or discordant European opinion, policy or intention aout matters in Turkey.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN .- A colored woman named Johnson died at her residence, Veeksville, on Monday last at the advanced age of 10s years and 29

DROWNED WHILE SKATING .- Hamilton Johnson, a lad fifteen years of age, while skating on the mill pond at Huntington on Saturday last, boke through the ice and was drowned. his body nasdot yet been

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—On the evening of the 19th inst. Mrs. Haxburst, wife of Mr. Allen laxburst, residing in the village of Owster flav, compitted suicide by cutting her throat. Mrs. Haxhurst lad be subject to fits of insanity for several years past and for some months previous to the committa of the rash

act had been constantly insane, and hade several attempts to take her life. Each time fter making the attempt she would become same and regret the the attempt she would become same aid regret the act. It appears that Mrs. Haxhurst md her husband lived alone, and that it was hi custom on going out to lock her up in a room to prevent her procuring any weapon with which to ake her life, on the above evening he as usual lockd her up in the room, she having sneeceded in secting a carving knife in the room, with which she ommitted the fatal deed. Her meanity was of a religious kind, she believing that as Christ had shed his tood for her she should shed hers for him. She livd until Tuesday last, suffering greatly with the wond until she died.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Departures.

Liverproot.—Steamship Australasian—J (Brown, Miss Johnson, Heury Fierce, J F Gladwin, L C Rayand, F W Harrison, Rev Q Abbott, Mr and Mrs J Boyton Le, J R Whelan, Mr and Mrs Jac Clark, Jac Artuibaid, J F Sahn.

SAVANNAH.—Steamship Thames—R W Jack, wife and 2 children. H Kane, B F Burchsted, Geo S Them, Adolf Bimbaum, S Buse, A David, C P Waitampter, The Harrington, John Nolan, Wm Nolan and wife, Thos Lunden, John Wickbam, Mr Miory.

THE HILL MURDER.

Continuation of the Twitchell Trial-Two More "Strange Men" Dragged to the Sur-face by the Defence-The Robutting Evidence-The Case to Be Summed Up

The evidence for the defence in this case was closed to-day and the rebutting testimony for the presecution commenced. To-morrow the case will be summed up by both sides. The evidence of the witmense sensation, particularly so from the fact that it was totally unexpected, as the defence had not previously intimated in any manner during the trial that they could make such a revelation as did the

At the opening of the court, for some reason of another best known to the authorities, the prisoner was brought from the jail in the prison van, guarded by deputy sheriffs, instead of in a carriage, as has

heretofore been the case. corroborated Drs. Gross and Maury's testimony as to the blood stains found on the prisoner's clothing; John Conrad, the apothecary at the Pennsylvania Hospital, who testified that the lowest degree of the temperature on the 22d of November was thirtyseven degrees, and John Wilbur, Thomas Noble, James S. Cleft, James D. Holt and James Cassidy, who testified that they had examined the front door of Mrs. Hill's residence and had found that the key could be turned in the lock without making any noise whatever.

William J. Vautier, sworn-I am employed by Mr.

District Attorney-What does the counsel intend to prove by this witness? Counsel for defence-The extent of the search

made by the Commonwealth. District Attorney-The Commonwealth had a perfect right to make every search possible in order to ascertain whether or not anything that might throw light upon this case had been hidden away.

Sarah Bouvier, sworn—I was once employed by Mrs. Hill at her house about a year ago; I was there five weeks; I had every Thursday afternoon and every other Sunday to go out; Twitchell and Mrs. Hill always seemed to be on good terms; he never used to come in later than ten o'clock; Mrs. Hill was in the habit of shutting the house at night; myself and the old lady used to sit up after Mr. and Mrs.

in the habit of shutting the house at night; myself and the old lady used to sit up after Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell had gone to bed; Mrs. Hill always used to go through the house to shut it up; she often used to forget what door or window she had locked and what she had not; I remember she once left the shutter of one of the windows open all night and the door half open; Mr. Twitchell used to read the paper to Mrs. Hill; she at the time I speak of seemed to be very cheerful; I was present often when Mrs. Hill received rent money from tenants, she used to put the money in her bosom; I often saw her put greeabacks in her bosom after wrapping them in paper or cloth; it was Mrs. Hill's habit, after Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell had retired nights, to come into the kitchen and talk with me for a long time; she referred at times during the conversation about Camilla (Mrs. Twitchell) to the property; she told me once that she gave the house and furniture to Mrs. Twitchell; Mrs. Hill seemed attached to me while I lived with her.

Cross-examined—I did not know Mrs. Hill before I lived with her; I left her because she teazed me about my work in the kitchen; after that I didn't want to stay, because I did better when she was from me; when I say "teased" me, I mean that she wanted me to do work one way and I wanted to work another way; I wanted to be in a hurry and she didn't want anything of the kind; I had been with Mrs. Hill about two or three weeks before she became confidential in her conversation with me; I saw her some short time after I went to live with her receive money from a gentleman for rent; it was in the fall of 1867, before Christmas; I left there about six weeks before that time; Elien Dolin did not live there while I lived there; I think she lived there after I did; when Mrs. Hill showed me the money she had received she said she got more than that sometimes on my remarking that she had a good bit of money; I was never in Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell aways no stove in any part of the house but the kitchen; there was a g wages; I heard Airs. Hill say that she had bought the house and furniture for her daughter, and that she intended to leave all to her on her death; I live in Lombard sireet; I have been six weeks out of employment; I have been trying to get a place all the time; I used to go to bed as a general thing before Mrs. Hill.

Re-direct.—I mean when I say that the house and brightner were given to Mrs. Twitchell that the old lady tood me she had bought both to give them to her daughter.

her daughter. Charles Aligelt, sworn—! live at 825% Locust street; Charles Aligelt, sworn—live at \$254 Locust street; have been there six or seven weeks; I am German agent for the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company; I am in the habit of attending the Church of the Ascension on Sundays; I was at the church the night of the murder; I was in the choir, being a member of the choir; I left the church about ten minutes before nine o'clock; on my way home I passed by Mrs. Hill's residence; It was after nine o'clock when I passed, probably two or three or five minutes; when I thraced into Eleventh street it struck nine o'clock by the State House clock; when I got down near the house I saw two men leave the house; they went across the street to the corner and disappeared from my sight, they going up Pine street; one of them was a very tall man and had on a long overcoat, which came down below his knees; the coat was dark; I did not take much notice of the other man. Counsel for defence—Did the men shut the

District Attorney-I object to that question as lead-

ing.
Witness resumed-1 did not see them shut the door

ing.

Witness resumed—I did not see them shut the door nor did I hear the door shut; when I came on the negat in question to the corner of fourth and Pine streets I did not go to the lower corner pavement, but cut across the street diagonality; I then saw the door open from the inside and these men come out of the house.

Cross-examined—There is a furniture store on the lower side of Pine street, the southwest corner of Tenth and Pine street, the southwest corner of Tenth and Pine street; it is the second door above the corner from Tenth street, in which down the south side of Tenth street and crossed over from the corner of Eleventh street; I wasked down the south side of Tenth street and crossed over from the copposite corner to Mes. Hill's house; when the more came out of the door they went to the very corner where I had crossed from; I did not stop as the corner; when I saw the men come out the entry was dark, which attracted my attention.

District Autorney—Are you in the habit of being attracted by darkness rather than light?

Witness—No, sir.

Q.—Did you never see a dark entry before? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would a dark entry attract your attention quicker than a lighted one? A. Weil, no; but I saw a light in the next entry through the glass over the door, and the contrast between the two uttracted my attention.

Q. Did you never see a light in an entry before? A. Certainly, but I had been talking about with peo-

door, and the contrast between the two dirtraced my attention.

Q. Did you never see a light in an entry before? A. Certainly, but I had been taiking about with people burning no gas the evening previous, and as I saw the dark entry I said to myself, "Here's some of those people who don't burn much gas."

Q. What attracted your attention about the two men coming out of the door? A. They came out hastily and the tail man went up the street very quickly from the corner.

Q. As you did the same thing in another direction was there anything very strange in two men crossing a street quickly? A. I don't know as there ought to be.

to be.

Q. Was the night a warm one? A. It was not very warm nor very cold; it was cool.

Q. Is it very strange for a man to walk fast on a cool pichts.

very warm nor very cold; it was cool.

Q. Is it very strange for a man to walk fast on a cool night?

Counsel for defence—I object to that question.

District Attorney—I withdraw it.

Q. Do you regard it as a very strange thing for a man to walk fast of a cool night? A. No. I do not.

Q. Then why was your attention attracted at seeing the men walk fast? A. Well, because one of them was kind of bent in his walk.

Q. Did you state in your examination in chief that that was one thing which particularly attracted your attention?

Counsel for defence—I object.

Q. How much did he bend in walking? A. He bent over as much as anybody would in walking quickly.

bent over as much as anytody would in washing quickly.

Q. Please explain what you mean by that. A. When people run or are in a nurry they don't run or waik quickly straight up.

Q. He did not bend any more than any other person in a hurry would, then? A. I think he did not; inough! I wouldn't say.

Q. Then how did his bending attract your attention particularly. A. Recause I noticed when he

Q. Were you alone that night? A. Yes sir, and I went name straight afterwards.
Q. Are you a member of the church, or are you only employed to sing at the church? A. I only sing at the church.
Q. What business have you besides being an agent of the insurance company? A. I attend to little law matters.

Q. What business have you besides being an agent of the insurance company? A. I attend to little law matters.

Q. What do you mean by "httle" law matters.
Q. What do you mean by "httle" law matters? A. It's very eastly explained, I suppose.
Q. Well, then, that's just the reason I want you to explain. A. Well, I make collections of small amounts of money.
Q. Now, didn't you use to do something about magistrates' courts? A. Not now, no more.
Q. To whom did you speak, if to any person, about seeing the two men? A. To the landlady and her daughter next day; I read the account of the murder the next morning, and on seeing it I told them I had seen the very men whom I thought committed the murder; I also told it to Mr. Clegg.
Q. When did you first tell the defendant's counsel about the matter? A. About a week ago; I was advised by a Mr. Samuel S. Kelly to go and tell Mr. Mann about it, but I said I would wait awhile.
Q. Did you meet anybody on your way home?
A. I saw a noisy party of men when I had got down Clinton street coming from the direction of Lombard through Tenth street.
Q. When you crossed from the west side of Tenth street to go to Clinton street how did you go? A. I cut the corner as I did at Pine street.
Q. Un coming out of the door you say the tall man came first? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he look about him? A. No, not that I noticed; there are trees on both sides of the street and they were a little in my view.
Q. Did he peep out first or come right out? A. He came right out.
Q. What half of the door opened? A. The left side; the one towards Clinton street.
Q. When the door was opened did you hear any dogs bark? A. No, sir.
Q. Who did you leave at the choir that night? A. The organist, Mr. Golasburg, who generally accompanied me from the church did not accompany me that night, having a company of ladies to take care of.
Q. Where were you when the clock struck nine of the street and the context and the context and the context and the cordes are any context and the context and the context and the context and t

Q. Where were you when the clock struck nine 'clock? A. Corner of Eleventh and Lombard

Q. Where were you when the clock struck nine o'clock? A. Corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets.

William Payne, sworn—Am a physician and have been for twenty-six years; am a lecturer in the Medical College; I have hadescyperience in making microscopic examinations of blood stains; I made an examination of the clothes of the prisoner in the Grand Jury room last Sunday; the blood stains were smears and spruklings; I have read the testimony in this case as to the bathing of Mrs. Hill's head and the carrying of the body from the yard by the prisoner; the stains could have got on the clothes from those causes; I saw no stain that could not have been made by the handling of a bloody substance; experience has taught me that a a process like the bathing would cause blood sprinklings; the blood corpuscies held in the water would stain whatever clothing they touched; I examined this coat and found on the right lappel traces of an accumulation of blood; on examining the shirt and accurating that there were small particles of blood a process like the bathing would cause blood sprinklings; the blood corpuscies held in the water would
stain whatever clothing they touched; I examined
this coat and found on the right lapped traces of an
accumulation of blood; on examining the shirt and
ascertaining that there were small particles of blood
on the lappel, provided thetwearer had no vest on,
that by bringing the coat lappels quickly together that the blood might be discharged
in small spots on the shirt bosom and even
extend to the cuff; my idea about this was
confirmed by noting a few stains on the shirt
which were not pure blood stains, but were made by
coming in contact with a wet substance; if this poker
poker exhibited) had been driven into the brain of
the deceased part of the brain would have adhered
to it; it being a rough instrument to would be especially so; even smooth instruments cannot be put
into the brain without being somewhat covered with
it; just as if you put a knife into cheese
and draw it out, part of the cheese will
adhere to the blade; the poker I examined carefully
and could find no traces of its having come in contact with a hard substance; it certainly would have
been misshapen if it had struck a human skul;
blood which had been out of a body twenty minutes
or half an hour might make a stam similar to this i
see on this collar; it would have been done by blood
out of the body for a week; I have experimented as
to making blood spots on a cost; I placed a white
sincet of paper on my shirt bosom after putting blood
on the lappels of an old cost I wore, and then quickly
drew the lappels together; the movement caused
blood to be sprinkled in spots over the paper.

By a Juror—This could have been done by sho particularly if it was in any considerable quantity;
blood from persons killed by blows on the head with
difficulty coagulates; death by shock retards coagulation and might arrest it altogether; for instance,
if the person killed had received a shock of viotience; even if the blood were partially coagulated
th

Q. You are a scientific man, and I ask you. You

Q. Where is it? A. I do not know that I under-

stand your question well chough to be able to answer it.

District Attorney—That will do.

The defence here closed their evidence, after call-ing Mr. Twitchell, Sr., again to the stand, who testi-fied that there was a stove in the siceptur room of air, and airs. Twitchell.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

John McArthur sworn—I never heard anybody impeace the truthfulness of Mr. Joseph Gittert but his late partner, Mr. Thorne; I would beneve him under earl; I have known into for eighteen years.

John Onkley sworn—I have known Mr. Gitbert twenty-one years.

Q. Did you ever hear his character for truth questioned? A. Never until this triat.

Q. You would beneve him under oath? A. Certaully.

tainly.
Counsel for defence—Did you ever hear his character for truthfulness spoken of? A. Well, I don't know; I may have.
Q. Ind you ever hear any one doubt his veruelty?
A. I never heard any one impugn his character or

Q. hou never heart of the largest ins character or yours either.

Counsel for defence—Or mine? A. No, sir, not even yours—for truthfulness, (Laughter.)

Q. hou never heart of his character for truthfulness praised? A. No, sir. Until 1 read the proceedings of this trial in the papers I never knew Mr. Gibert was "so honored in the breach." (Loud laughter.)

ings of this trial in the papers I never knew Mr. Gibert was "so honored in the breach." (Loud iaughter.)
Messrs. Euhly, Stetesbury, Page, Fliny, Titus, Rev. John Chambers and Mr. Oakley, all of Philadelphia, also testrified to the good character for truthfulness of Mr. Gibert.
William H. Pancoast, physician, was here called to the stand.
Counsel for defence—What is intended to be proved by this witness?

The District Attorney remarked that the witness would in his testimony rebut certain of the evidence of Drs. Gross, Meary and Mitchell concerning the poker and the coagulation of blood.

The counsel for the defence objected on the ground that such evidence would be virtually reopening the case, and if the witness was allowed to give evidence of a kind anticipated he would bring witnesses to rebut that testimony.

The Court decided that neither side could bring in, as rebuttal, evidence which had already been given or which could have been given, and therefore sustained the objections as to all matters with the exception of that concerning the coagulation of blood.

The witness then testified as follows:--I am a phy-

The witness then testified as follows:—I am a physician and professor of anatomy in the Medical Colege; in my opiniot the blood from a body would take three minutes to one-half an hour to coagulate provided the body was not diseased; blood failing of a pavement under a lemperature of thirty-seven digrees to forty degrees under ordinary chroumstance would commence to coagulate at once, and in period of half an hour a great portion of would be firmly coagulated; if the blood fell on brick pavement it would coagulate quickly, becaus flat surfaces and coagulation; the watery substance of the blood would also be likely to flow away under ordinary circumstances some of the blood in the blood would also be likely to flow away under ordinary circumstances some of the blood. bent over as much as anybody would in walking? A. He bent over as much as anybody would in walking quickly.

Q. Please explain what you mean by that. A. When people run or are in a hurry they don't run or walk quickly straight up.

Q. He did not bend any more than any other person in a hurry would, then? A. I think he did not, though I wouldn't say.

Q. Then how did his bending attract your attention particularity? A. Because I netteed when he left the house that he was a very tall man and when he bent down I saw the change in his stature at once.

Q. How long was the overcoat he wore? A. It was as long as it could be without touching the ground.

Q. Was it within three or four inches of the ground? A. It was a very long overcoat.

Q. How far did it come down? A. I couldn't say.

Q. How are you able to tell it was a long overcoat if you can not tell how far down it came? A. It might have been a foot from the ground.

Q. Yes, and it might be a short tail coat too; but I din't want to know how long it "raight" have been, but how long it was? A. I can not answer the question better than I have.

Q. Where were you when the man crossed the street? A. Going toward Clinton street.

Q. Then you had your back to him? A. No, but I looked over my shoulder and saw him that way.

Q. Did the other man cross the street? A. I think he did.

Q. Don't you know? A. He did, although I took no notice particularly of him.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

DISAPPEABANCE.-A young man named William Amsden went on a fishing excursion to the Point ten days ago, and nothing has been heard of him by his friends since that time.

A Man Injured on the Eris Railroad.—A man named John Fox, who resides in the Seventh ward, Jersey City, was caught between two cars on the Eric Railroad, near the depot, on Tuesday evening, and received severe internal injuries which may prove fatal. He was standing at the platform of one of the cars, when a train which was standing near, on the same track, was suddenly backed down and he was caught between the two platforms.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOSEPH MCMANUS.—The remains of the late ex-Chief of Police McManus were conveyed to their last resting place yesterday after noon, attended by Hiram and Mattison Lodges Free and Accepted Masons, the Mayor and Common Counand Accepted Masons, the Mayor had common con-cil, Police Commissioners and police force, the Hud-son Veteran Guard, Colonel Robinson, Chief of the Hudson City police, Captain Donnovan, Chief of the Hoboken police. The funeral services were per-formed at the South Sixth street Methodist Episcopal church by the Rev. L. R. Dunn.

Hudson City.

Annual Distribution of Gipts at the Alms-HOUSE.—The Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders paid their annual visit to the County Almshouse at Snake Hill yesterday. Among those present were James Lynch, Director of the Board; Garrett Vreeland, and Dr. Finn, County Physician, Over 500 presents were distributed in the shape of books, fruit, toys, money and confectionery of all kinds. The poor immates were full of gratitude to the kind ladies and gentlemen who remembered their necessities at this season of charity.

Newark.
Sab.—Thomas McCarty, the driver who was recently thrown from his seat under the wheels of his wagon, through the slipping of the horse, has died from the effects of his injuries. He leaves a family of a wife and five children.

Arrest on Suspicion of Arson.—A man well ad-

Morristown, was arrested in this city last evening on suspicion of having set fire to the stables at-tached to Titus' cracker bakery, a portion of which with considerable stock was burned down last satur-

LECTURE ON DANIEL O'CONNELL BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.—Before a very respectable and highly appreciative audience at the Opera House last evening the irrepressible Wendell Phillips depicted in ing the irrepressible Wendell Phillips depicted in beautiful language the agitative movements of the great Irish liberator, Daniel O'Connell. Listening to the glowing ideal portraits of his subject and the consummate skill with which he introduced anecdote after anecdote about O'Connell, one scarcely realized the fact that it was Wendell Phillips who was speaking, instead of an enthusiastic and well educated Irishman. The lecture throughout was well received.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .- Reliable information has been received here to the effect that a serious colli passenger train and a wood train on the New Jersey central Raitroad, at a point known as Sprace Run, near Clarksville. Two men on the wood train had their legs broken, several passengers on the other train were dashed about in their berths and seats, but no one seriously hurt, and the passenger train locomotive was completely demolished, as well as the Adams Express car. It is also reported that a train going South on the Camben and Amboy road jumped the track below Trenton, but sustained only slight damage and caused injury to nobody.

Elizabeth. PLEADED GUILTY OF FORGERY .- C. R. Kellogg, who was charged with attempting to draw \$3,000 on a check for \$4,500 at the City Bank of Elizabeth, pleaded guilty yesterday by the advice of some friends from New York, who hope to have his sentence intigated.

THE WESTFIELD BOND ROBBERY .- Pursuant to previous announcement the Union County Oyer and Terminer, Judge Depue presiding, convened yester-day. The entire attention of the court was taken up day. The entire attention of the court was taken up with the now celebrated Westfield bond robbery, in which Aaron Little, Henry Little, David Newering and Andrew Keith are the accused parties. Two of these have already been found guilty and two acquitted in another court, and now they are again arraigned on a new trial. The victim of the outrage and robbery, it will be remembered, is an elderly gentleman named Miller and his family. Eminent counsel has been retained on both sides. The evidence adduced yesterday was a rehasn of what has already been given.

Paterson.

Singular Accurrent.—The fireman in Scott's Print

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The fireman in Scott's Print Works yesterday had his nose nearly bitten off by a horse standing in the yard, who made a bite at the apple which the man was eating, but, instead, took hold of the astonished individual's facial protuber-

benson vs. The Society of Useful Manufactures, after a trial lasting several days, was terminated yesterday forenoon, the jury awarding \$500 damages for the plaintiff. The case was a suit for damages sus-tained by the plaintiff's property being overflowed by water, caused by a dam built by the society.

ALLEGED BIGAMY .- A young man named Platt Nichols was yesterday arrested and duly committed. in default of security, for bigamy. Platt, it is alleged, married a young girl named Ana Parr on the 9th of August last, his first wife being still alive, but married to somebody else. He left the city at the time to escape arrest, but returning again this week he was captured at once. He tries to laugh the affair off as a joke, and extdently does not under stand the seriousness of the crime in New Jersey.

TRE MURDERER WOOLEY.—Efforts are now being made by the citizens of Monmouth county to influ ence the Governor to commute the death sentence of remembered that the prisoner was sentenced to be executed at Frechold on Christmas Eve for the murder of a negro at New Egypt, but owing to the interference of the citizens Wooley was respited for two weeks.

OBTETART

Isane Vanderpoel.

This gentleman, prominently known as a lawyer and city attorney of Albany, died at his residence, in the capital of this State, on Monday last, aged forty-five years. The deceased was born in 1821 at Kinderhook, his father being then judge of the Third ircuit. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, where he graduated with honors, and soon after engaged in the legal profession. Entering actively into politics he was, while quite a young man, elected to various municipal offices in Albany, to which city his father had moved in 1830 and where which city his father had moved in 1830 and where the deceased ever after resided. In 1852 he was assistant Adjutant General of the State, and after the death of General Temple succeeded that officer as Adjutant General. In 1862 he was appointed Engineer-n-Cluef by Governor Seymour and was some time ago elected City Attorney of Albany, which position he held until his death. Mr. Vanderpoet was a gentleman of marked ability and was esteemed by a very large circle of friends. The disease which took him off was erysipelas and was quite sudden in its attack. He leaves a wife and five children, who will, together with all who knewhim, deeply mourn his death.

Sargeon William S. Bishop, U. S. N. A despatch from Philadelphia announces the death, on Monday, in that city, of Surgeon William S. Bishop, of the United States Navy. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State

was appointed an assistant surgeon in the naval service on the 11th of April, 1843. After serving with ability and credit and passing through the various grades of rank until he became a full surgeon, he grades of rank until he became a full surgeon, he was placed on the retired list some time during the year 1855. On the 22d day of May, 1857, he was further promoted as surgeon, ranking with commanders, and for some time past has been on special duty at the United States Navai Asylum, located at Phitadelphia. His total term of service was twenty-five years, eight months and eighten days, of which seven years and three months were spent at sea. For several years the residence of Surgeon lishop had been in New Jersey, where, we believe, his family reside.

learn that the laborers took to the water like ducks, without any special inducement, taking their dinners with them and remaining in the water all day. However, they were allowed an extra amount of whitskey, and the captain promised them extra pay.—

Houma (La., Givie Guard, Dec. 1).